

紅海日下 (雲) Under The Red Sea Sun

(續) In brief, my idea was toon the desert sands and with soles to their feet tough as elephants' hoofs, couldn't stand those sizzling steel plates. I noticed they were binding their feet in burlap or old canvas, and frequently soaking them in the sea.

所有我們的人工，潛水員，電機人員，管子工人等全體集中力量來修理裂縫……這並不是一件好玩的工作，因為在伊里特利亞直射的烈日下這些鐵板吸收了那麼多熱量，變得用手指一摸都受不了。甚至那般伊里特利亞的本地人，平常慣於赤腳在沙子上行走，腳掌已磨練得有似鱗一般，也無法忍受這赤熱的鐵板。我看見他們都用麻布或舊帆布把腳包起來，並且不時的在海水中沾濕一下。

但不熱鋼板一樣，我們要的是把壓縮空氣打進兩葉之中使這艘充浮船為漂起來。底部的洞口並沒有什麼關係，壓縮空氣被打進兩側的船上部就把海水排下去水底部分的洞流出來，直到排出的水足以使船本身完全浮起時，它就離了充浮船的浮力而開始上升了。據我的觀測，兩面側壁全完好未損，我穿了一隻潛水衣脫下水檢查證實的結果。我們所需要做的就是把兩面未損的側面上所有開口處完全堵住使之不能透氣，不論是正面或是側面，水上部分或是水下部分。幸虧這艘乾船沉進水下僅僅八英寸深，在低潮時，傾倒的船體微微露出水面，使我們可以有立足之地。

To make my scheme work I should have to lay a compressed air main along the top of each side wall, connect the eight watertight sections in each wall to that air main, interconnect the port and starboard air mains across the 80-foot gap of sea between the side walls, and plug up or seal off every opening in the tops and sides of both walls.

為了實行我的計劃，我必須沿着每道隔壁的頂上裝設壓縮空氣的主要管，然後把每面牆中八面不通完全的空間與主管連接起來，同時把右兩側牆上的空氣主管隔離整個八英寸的海水也橫連在一起，並把兩側牆側的一切開口完全封死。

By evening of the first day both of the long air mains and the cross-connection main had been strung. Meanwhile, the divers had closed the airports in the upper part of the submerged hull and plugged all other openings they could find in the side walls with tapered wood plugs.

第一天黃昏時分，兩道長主管和其間的橫連管已敷設停當。潛水員已把水下船壳的上部氣口封閉，並把隔壁上可能找到的所有開口地方全用削尖的木楔隔絕。

Our real troubles began when we started up the air compressors. We began to find air leaks in the upper decks above water. My respect for the craftsmanship of Mussolini's shipbuilders went sharply down.

當我們開動空氣壓縮器時，才發生真正的困難。就是在水上的隔壁部分發現許多裂縫。我對莫索里尼造船工廠的手藝的尊敬心不降而降了。

All hands, divers, electricians, carpenters, pipefitters, were turned to caulking the seams—not a pleasant job, for those steel plates, under the vertical rays of the Eritrean sun, were soaking up so much radiant heat they were too hot to touch with the bare hand. Even the Eritrean natives, accustomed to going barefoot all their lives,

新辭典 練習用字能力 New Vocabulary to Increase Your Word Power

- (1) Adjunct: Something joined to another thing (Latin ad. "to"; jungo, "join") but holding a subordinate position. "In life, character is the important thing; reputation is its adjunct."
- (2) Adjunct: 附加之物 (該字由拉丁文變化而來, ad 即 "to"之意, jungo 即連接之意), 但係處於附屬之地位, 用法舉例: 在人的一生中, 品格是最重要之名譽還是附屬之物。)
- (3) Captious: Hypercritical; disposed to find fault continually, especially about unimportant things. We speak of captious critics.
- (4) Avid: Greedy; eagerly desirous, as, "He was avid for praise," or, "He avidly sought."
- (5) Ukase: A Russian word that we use in speaking of an official decree or proclamation; as, "The dictator issued a ukase."
- (6) Stipend: A word derived from the Latin stipis, "gift," and pendo, "weigh." When you do a stipend job you receive a stipend, once a "weighed gift" or sum paid at regular intervals.

- them to study the pressures on the 16 air gauges, taking care to avoid trapping over the naked bodies of the salvage crew sprawled aimlessly out on their mattresses, sleeping restlessly in the night.
- Stipend: 本字由拉丁文 stipis 和 pendo 兩字變化而成, stipis 即贈與品之意, pendo 即估計之意, 當你作了一件特殊的事情, 你便能接受一種賜給, 或者按時支予的薪水。
- Juxtaposition: The Latin term juxtap, "near," and positus, "placed." Things that are in juxtaposition are near together or side by side.
- Juxtaposition: 本字由拉丁文 juxta 和 positus 兩名詞變化而來, juxtap 即靠近之意, positus 即放置之意, 摑着很近的東西就是靠近在一塊或彼此相靠着。

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經濟危機降臨全球 World Economic Crisis Approaching

J. R. Kalm 蘭姆
(H) 譯自「密勒士評論報」十一月八日號

Last week, heavy buying of sugar, oil and other edibles, reminiscent of the rush during the wartime shortages was reported from the United States. Store-keepers, according to an Associated Press' dispatch, attributed the sudden increased demand to panic which, a leading grocer explained, may create an artificial shortage. Two days later, news from France stated that that country was in the midst of a severe economic crisis. In Portugal, the Government decided to cut luxury imports. In Brazil, the cotton industry is faced by terrific obstacles; mills have had to close down; the cultivation of cotton is to be reduced with many surplus cotton. In Britain, the last portion of the US loan may be asked for in the very near future. In China, prices of most essentials have increased, while imports are restricted and foreign exchange transactions controlled.

美國的情形呢？已經停止辦公的前實業處處長鮑爾士，早在一九四五年十二月便提出通報警告，可是他們始終沒有見愛因斯坦來，那末愛因斯坦那兒去了呢？他悄悄的下了火車以後，便大踏步自己提着他的衣箱向皇宮走了。

Albert Einstein was bewildered by all the fuss the incident caused. His explanation was simple: "I like to walk," he said.

愛因斯坦對於這件事，引起的紛亂，感覺非常的迷惑不解，人們問他，他怎麼不等着迎接的人一起坐車到皇宮呢？他的答復很簡單，

他說：「我喜歡步行！」

When Einstein once was invited to visit the royal family of Belgium, a welcoming party was sent to the railway station to greet him. A chauffeur and limousine were on hand, and servants to help with his luggage. But they never saw Einstein. He quietly stepped off the train and set out to the palace on foot, carrying his suitcase,

有一回，愛因斯坦被邀請參觀比利時皇宮去，皇室派了一隊歡迎的人到車站迎接他，又準備給他帶行李的僕人，可是他們始終沒有見愛因斯坦來，那末愛因斯坦那兒去了呢？

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這點，特別是在美國已經成長為一個世界供應者的國家，而所有別的工業國家，却幾乎生產不出任何東西的時候是這樣。

Just as in the case with grave sickness, inflation, too, has various symptoms; one of them is the abundance of buying power combined with a shortage of goods to be bought—and that is just what is described in the abovementioned report of a rush on groceries in America. The buying power in America is tremendous indeed; bank deposits have risen faster than ever before, individual savings, alone during the war years have increased by \$145,000,000,000. Money paid out in wages and profits has remained, even after the

war, as high as in 1944. There is much money. But there are not enough goods to be bought. Neither in America nor elsewhere.

通貨膨脹亦和人害了一場重病一樣，有著各種不同的症候；症候之一便是購買力極大而可供購買的貨物卻極缺乏……而這也就是上述消息所說的美國的購買力，確是怕危險之刻而受阻，這些障礙都是在兩個多世紀的奴隸制度之下而累積起來的。

The negro is traditionally associated with the "South"—actually the south-eastern regions of the United States—but he is to be found in greater or lesser numbers throughout the length and breadth of the country. Large negro populations are found in Washington as well as in the big industrial centres further North, including New York (more than 1,000,000), Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia.

黑人是一貫的與南美携手的……

其實是美州東南地區……不過在美國到處可以發現多多少少的黑人

，大多數的黑人均散佈在華盛頓以及更北方的大工業區包括紐約（一百萬多）芝加哥，底特律及費城等地。

These groups, as well as two-thirds of the total negro population still in the Southern States, do not possess the means of the average American fully to take part in the advantages of American life.

總數三分之二在南部諸州的黑人，這些小組仍沒有享受到一般美國人所能完全享受的好處。

After the Civil War, America's Negroes found themselves free. But their economic status as, mainly, poorly paid agricultural labourers underwent little change, and the longstanding social and cultural barrier which had been erected between them and the white population "to keep the slaves economically in their place" were little easier to surmount. (In some communities even to teach a slave to read was illegal.)

在南北戰爭之後，美國的黑人覺得他們自己自由了，但是他們的經濟情況，大部是過着農業苦力的狗日子，很少改變，不過建立在他們與白人之間的「留幾個不值錢的黑奴在家」就是了，（有些團體甚至教一個黑奴讀書都是犯法）。

(To Be Continued 未完)

美國歷史上的大污點 "Serious Flaws" in U.S. Record

Sam Chou 謂
"We have surveyed the flaws in the nation's record and have found them to be serious."

丁鑑觀國家歷史上所有之污點，深知件件均甚嚴重！

That is the conclusion of the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights which has once more focussed the nation's attention on its greatest social problem—the status of the American negro, reports Ernest Heitmann, Reuters Correspondent.

路透記者海爾門氏報道稱：上一句是曾經一再騷動全國注意的人民權利最高委員會對最大的社會問題（美國黑人身分問題）報告之結論。

In spite of great efforts by non-Negroes as well as Negroes and the marked advances that have been made since Abraham Lincoln proclaimed their emancipation, the 14,500,000 negroes in this country today still have far to travel to attain the freedom and equality which is the "American Way" for all citizens.

雖然許多非黑人同黑人自從林肯宣布黑人解放後作過很大的努力並顯著的進步，但在今日的美國有一千四百五十萬黑人居住到一切美國人的自由平等仍然遠得很。

Progress for negroes in the United States has been hampered by poverty, social and cultural segregation, and the curtailment of civil and political rights—obstacles built up over more than two centuries of slavery and an era of reconstruction which followed the Civil War.

美國黑人的進步曾因窮困，社會和文化的隔離以及民事及政治上受權利之剝奪而受阻，這些障礙都是在兩個多世紀的奴隸制度之下而累積起來的。

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